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*per se* should be understood to be essentially a detailed description of all of the other collars employed in frame structure 20. With respect to this description, four orthogonally associated, outwardly facing, planar faces 28b, 28c, 28d, 28e in column 28 are involved.

As a note here regarding ~~As an earlier note here,~~ in Fig. 2, shown in dashed lines at 46a is a representation of an optional conventional beam “fuse” which may be used in the beams in structure 20, if so desired. The functionality of such a fuse, as a plastic yield protector is well understood. Representative fuse 46a appears only in Fig. 2.

Collar 34 includes an inner collar structure (or column-attachable member) 50, and an outer collar structure 52. These inner and outer collar structures are also referred to herein as gravity-utilizing, bearing-face structures, or substructures. The inner collar structure is made up of four components shown at 54, 56, 58, 60. The outer collar structure is made up of four components (or beam-end attachable members) 62, 64, 66, 68. Each of these components in the inner and outer collar structures is preferably made off the job site by precision casting and/or machining, with each such component preferably being pre-assembled appropriately with a column or a beam, also at a off-site location. Inner collar components 54, 56, 58, 60 are suitably welded to faces 28b, 28c, 28d, 28e, respectively, in column 28. Outer collar components 62, 64, 66, 68 are suitably welded to those ends of beams 42, 44, 46, 48, respectively, which are near column 28 as such is pictured in Figs. 2-6, inclusive. Such precision manufacture, and pre-assembly with columns and beams, results in what will be recognized to be a very high-precision interconnect system between beams and columns in frame 20.